The People's Press.

Vol. XVII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 12, 1869. No. 17.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year $2 00
" 6 months, . . . 1 00
" 3 months, ... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

HAVING A LOVER.

Somebody loves me, I am sure,
I think I love him too;
If foolish actions are a proof,
Our evidence will do!
I thought we both had common sense,
Yet manage as we may,
We never say the thing we mean,
Nor mean the thing we say.

We sat, but yester eve alone
With twilight soft and dim,
And though he only mused of me,
And I of only him;
He asked me for my thoughts and said
That his were with his youth;
Of course I answered him without
A lavish waste of truth.

And always when he takes a kiss,
Nay, never frown at me;
I know that you've been kissed, at least
I know you've wished to be;
Yet such very wicked things
Are shocking to be good,
I try to look as horrified
As any lady should.

I wonder if the wedding ring
Would bind or break the charm,
I can't see how in such a case
It would do any harm.
And then I know that married folks,
Though how I cannot say,
Do manage with their love so well,
It's never in the way?

The very thought afflicts my mind
With such desponding fits,
That if I part with him I fear
I'll part with half my wits.
And if the priest should make us one,
In name and spirit too,
I know I'd be beside myself,
So what am I to do?

Choice Selections.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

George S. Fisher, Esq., late United States Consul to Japan, recently delivered in New York a more than usually interesting lecture on "Japan and the Japanese." It abounded in information concerning the people just now arresting the marked attention of the Western nations. We give below some facts which he stated:

He said that the name and memory of Commodore Perry were well and affectionately remembered in Japan, and too much credit cannot be awarded him for his triumphant success in openiug the trade of that country to American enterprise. The islands of Japan are several hundred in number, and generally fertile and healthy. The seaboard is stormy and inhospitable, but there are very many fine harbors to be found, and excellent anchorage ground within. Terrific storms and typhoons are common to the waters of Japan. The interior country is abundantly watered, and rich alluvial valleys, magnificent wood and table lands meet the eye on every hand. The camellia japonica is often seen growing to an altitude of sixty feet; the acacia, the camphor wood trees, the palm tree, the tall cedars, the variety of crysanthemums and rhododendrons; the orange, the fig, and pomegranate are on every hand, and adds intense beauty and interest to the landscape. The summer nights are always refreshing on the coast. In the interior the weather in some places is exceedingly sultry. The population of the country might be about 38,000,000 of souls. The population of Jeddo has decreased, owing principally to the reversal of the ancient decree by the Tycoon requiring the great diamios to retain a large representation of their followers at the national capitol; and then there have been some fearful fires, burning down whole acres of houses, and destroying an immense number of lives.

The ceilings, partitions, doors and windows of a Japanese house are made of paper. The true Japanese house is open front and rear, at the rear more particularly, and parterres of the most exquisit flowers are trained around the humblest dwellings.

The Tycoon is the great temporal ruler of Japan; he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy; he governs the treasury, coins all the current money of the realm, regulates the supreme, civil and judicial business, and attends to innumerable other matters. The accounts we hear from Japan about the Mikado being deprived of his share in the dual government—the spiritual element—are difficult to rely upon, because Japanese affairs are mystery thrice mystified, and impossible to be fully and clearly understood and appreciated by foreigners. There is a good deal of dissension among the daimios on the subject of trading with the outside world. Some of them favor throwing open all the ports, while there are others who would forever adhere to the old and obstinate policy of sealing up the entire seaboard. This very feeling on this subject was the source of the troubles which sprung up in Japan in 1863. A strong party insisted upon the immediate closing up of all the ports. The buildings of the British Legation at Jeddo, which had just been completed, were burned down; large numbers of angry and excited men swarmed around those parts where foreigners were congregated, threatening to trample in the dust, men, women and children of the barbarian race, but the wise and temperate action of the Tycoon allayed the excitement and restored order.

The distinctions in Japan between people and officials are very great. Caste is not the same as that which is known in India; but the barrier is almost wholly impassable between the common people and the nobility. All persons and officials of rank wear two swords; old men, wealthy and retired merchants, wear one sword. The short sword is the peculiar sword for defending personal honor. Ladies of rank also carry a small sword or dagger for self defence or self-immolation, like their lords who perform the harikari (the happy dispatch) when certain forms of disgrace overtake them.

The people are more dignified, intelligent, self-reliant, generous and hospitable than any other Eastern or Indian people. The fashions of the Japanese never change; fastidiousness in dress is not prevalent, and nudity is not uncommon.

The transportation of burdens through the interior is done by coolies, who traverse the empire from one end to the other. The temples of religion are, in some instances, of great magnificence, and are situated among scenes of the most exquisit beauty.

The ingenuity of the Japanese gives them claim to be called the yellow Yankees of the East. For models of coolness and patience they excel, and in politeness they are ahead of the French. The masses of the women are low in stature, and more like slaves of burden than helpmates of their lords. Some of them, in the higher ranks, are very finely formed, and with teeth of pearly whiteness. The moment, however, that they marry their teeth are put in mourning, dyed blacker than the blackest ebony. It is very likely a custom intended to draw a palpable distinction between the married and unmarried, and thus running away with another man's wife becomes a very difficult and dangerous operation for a known bachelor. Tobacco is smoaked by all classes, even by women. The common people are neither very rich nor very poor. As a nation, the Japanese have made more progress in eight years than the Chinese in fifteen. The Chinese do not understand the steam-engine; the Japanese are quite at home at it. The Chinese will never, if they can avoid it, adopt a foreign custom; the Japanese are ever disposed to adopt any practice they deem useful. Some of their public processions present to the eye of the foreigner an unique, magnificent and unparelleled appearance. Among the amusements is the tournament, practiced by the daimios. Boar hunting has its votaries; travelling shows of all kinds are to be met with, but no circus has yet made its appearance. The first newspaper was started at Yokohama during our rebellion. Japanese Tommy, so well known in this country, was managing editor. The largest gold coin is the obang, as large as the palm of the hand, and worth eighty-two dollars.

There is great respect shown to the dead in Japan. The cemetery at Jeddo embraces over six hundred acres, and is filled with monuments and mausoleums of great beauty and richness.

There is every reason to hope that Japan will be drawn into yet closer and more confidential relations with this country; and if only the same dignified, wise, conciliatory and humane policy be persisted in which has already marked American transactions with Japan, no other nation will secure so much of the confidence and respect of this highly intelligent and interesting people.—*Southern Advocate.*

Snake Eaters.

A writer in *St James Magazine* gives a sketch of the origin and manner of life of the Mohammedan sect, found in Western Barbary, and commonly known as snake-eaters, but designated by themselves Eisowys. The following is the account of some of the eccentricities of their religious (so-called) worship:

"On the festival of their founder, they flock together from all parts to a given point—his tomb, if possible—and fairly frighten peaceful people out of their wits. Shops are close shut, and nobody stirs out of doors, if he can help it. The proceedings commence with service in some favorite mosque, after which an adjournment takes place to an uncovered court, which forms part of the enclosure, and the real business of the day begins.

"Here are Eisowys, and to spare; for the courtyard of the mosque is filled with a crowd, that for filth and rags are evidently the flower of the sect. A deafening roar combined with a general unsteadiness of legs, proclaims that they are suffering from a determination of piety to the head. An unfriendly critic might, perhaps, say that they are drunk, and their conduct is certainly open to the objection. Having been pushed and crammed into corners by masters of the ceremonies, who use their sticks with scrupulous impartiality, a place is at length cleared for dancing.—People whose ideas of fascinating amusement may have been gathered within the walls of European assembly rooms might find some difficulty in recognizing their favorite pastime in the hideous contortions of a couple of rows of half-naked savages, streaming with perspiration, mad with excitement, and liberally decorated with knives and pistols.

"Forming into line, they begin to jump as high as they can, keeping their feet close together, exactly like the "Perfect Cure." They then advance very slowly, yelling and barking, and wagging their heads, with a violence that speaks well for the way in which Eisowy skulls are stuck on. This jumping and wagging goes on for ten minutes or so, till the performers are almost shut out from view by dust and steam of perspiration. The spectators join in a doleful kind of chant, and beat away at "tomtoms," (small drums) as if the welfare of their order depended on their personal exertion. There is no sign of refreshment—not even coffee—although the thirst produced by such violent exercise must be maddening. But marvelous as is the endurance of the dancers, there is a limit to everything; and so, having danced themselves lame and wagged themselves blind, they drop one by one upon the ground, with just strength enough left to crawl to a corner. The excitement is now at its height, as another set of dancers step out, and exactly the same thing is repeated, only, if possible, with greater and with wilder confusion. Women, who are pent up in neighboring houses, catch the frenzy, and add their long plaintive wail to the shrieks of the madened dancers. So contagious is the excitement, that a bystander of reverend mien and faultless toilet, suddenly strips off his clothes, dashes his turban on the pavement, kicks his slippers over the heads of the crowd, and darting into the middle of the court, proceeds to execute a dance on his own private account. He is joined by another—and yet another—and there they are, panting, and bellowing, and steaming, till they totter and fall, still moaning out the refrain of their dismal ditty. A friendly hand flings a cloak over them, and they are left to live or die, as may suit their fancy.

"If a maddening uproar were the worst feature of these assemblages, the exhibition would be disgusting. A well educated monkey would be ashamed to claim kindred with the crowd of bellowing savages. But mutilation and bloodshed are inevitable accompaniments of unbridled passions worked up to fever heat. To throw a cannon ball into the air, and allow it to descend with a crash on the skull, or to run full tilt against a wall, are little acts of personal devotion which attest a good Eisoway. Sometimes, again, their piety takes the form of hacking themselves with knives, or rushing into the street, and dealing blows haphazard among the luckless passengers. But in what ever way their fervor finds vent, it is sure to be noisy, savage and filthy. A man who eats live snakes may be excused for being a little eccentric. He is not to be judged by the standard of other men. Who can tell what a month of this diet might do for the most polished *beau?* It is awful to contemplate what a pound or two of undigestive serpent might tempt the most inoffensive man to do."

The Massacre in New Zeland—Terrible Atrocities of the Savages.

The New Zeland papers give detailed accounts of the dreadful massacre of settlers, including men, women and children, and a number of friendly natives, in a night attack on the settlement of Matawhero, who recently made their escape from the Chatham Island.

On the 10th of November they suddenly attacked the settlement at Matawhero, near Turanganul, in Poverty Bay, the place where Captain Cook first landed in New Zeland. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Hau Haus attacked Major Rigg's house. The Major, hearing a noise outside, went to the door to see who was there. The reply was a volley, which, however, only wounded the Major. He called out to awaken his family, and told them to run for their lives, as the house was attacked by Hau Haus. One little boy, Charlie, managed, by crawling underneath the verandah boards, to escape out into the flax in the immediate neighborhood of the house, from whence he saw the whole proceedings.

Major Riggs was held down on the ground while they smashed his head in with their muskets, Mrs. Riggs being held near and forced to see the brutality. She, a baby and nurse were subsequently murdered. The boy Charlie, managed to escape to a house a short distance off, where Mrs. Bloomfield, the widow of a Captain in the army, with her four children, were living, and, giving the alarm, the inmates immediately ran for their lives to the redoubt at Turanganul. Other residents were not so fortunate. Mr. Wilson's house was attacked, and he, his wife and four children murdered. House after house was thus visited by these savages and destroyed, the inmates put to death in many instances with frightful tortures. A Mrs. Mann was dragged by the hair of the head outside her house and then burnt to death. Some few of the settlers managed to escape to Turanganul, from whence they went in two small coasting crafts, which happened to pass the bay at the time, to Napier and Auckland. The following is a list of those murdered, though it is impossible to say if it contains all the victims of this savage massacre: Major Riggs, wife, child and servant, 4; Captain Wilson, four children and man servant, 6; Messrs. [illegible] & Peppard and two men servants, 4; Mr. Padbury, 1; Mr. Cadle, 1; Mr. Mann, wife and child, 3; Lieutenant Walsh, wife and child, 3; — McCulloch, wife, child and niece, 4; two of Mr. Goldsmith's children, 2; Mr. Rathbone, Mr. R. Newnham, wife, child and man servant, 4; friendly natives, about 20.

Every house in the settlement was destroyed, crops, stock and everything gone; in fact, one of the most prosperous little settlements on the East coast has thus been blotted out of the map. Those who escaped have done so in a state of perfect destitution. One poor woman, the wife of Capt. Wilson, after being stabbed seven or eight times with a bayonet and left lying senseless, and it was supposed dead, managed, when the fiends had left her house, to crawl into a neighboring swamp and hide herself. She was, with the exception of her night dress, completely without clothing, and so she remained for seven or eight days. One of her little children, a noble little fellow only eight years old, who had managed to escape from the house, found her thus on the evening of the massacre, and kept her alive on eggs which he hunted about for. At length, after making several ineffectual attempts, he succeeded in reaching Turanganul, a distance of seven miles, across a country that he had never before traveled. Here he found Capt. Westrupp and a small guard, besides some of the settlers who had escaped to the redoubt, and assistance was immediately sent out to the poor lady, who was sent down to Napier, and is now so far recovered as to be out of danger.

Goldsmith, a stockman on Capt. Read's station, heard firing at an early hour on Tuesday morning, in the direction of Mr. Mann's house, and saddling a horse, at once galloped off to the spot. Coming suddenly upon the house, he beheld a most dreadful spectacle The Hau Hau demons were dragging Mrs. Mann out of the door by the hair of the head, and striking her, and upon getting her outside they were proceeding to set fire to her clothes, when some of them catching sight of Goldsmith, made a spring at the bridle of his horse. Goldsmith, however, being an excellent rider, put spurs to his horse and rode right over some of the wretches.

The losses sustained by station holders and settlers by this bloody feray will probably be most extensive.

A careful search was rewarded by the discovery of the bodies of the native scouting parties, all fearfully and brutally misused. Poor Karaitiana had been tomahawked, and his heart and liver torn out and probably eaten; he was split open as a butcher opens a sheep. All the bodies were stripped naked.

Winter Sports in Montreal.

A Montreal correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes:

"This may be said to be the home of out-door sports on the continent. In summer they have cricket, lacrosse, foot ball, base ball, archery, boating, horse racing and hunting. The tally-ho of its hard riders and the cry of the hounds, are familiar sounds to its sporting population, the latter introduced, I dare say, by the English officers, but now sustained by the local swells. But of the winter sports, I will speak here. There are four skating rinks, two gymnasiums, a riding school, snow-shoeing and tobogganning. The snow-shoe is well known. The clubs are organized of young men numbering forty or fifty each. Ladies often take part in the exercise. This consists of a brisk walk, two or three times a week over the mountain to the villages on the other side, a distance of about six miles; and indeed it is a most invigorating sport, this same snow-shoeing in the picturesque attire of the country, blanket cloak with hood and sash, and moccasins, ranging over hills, fences, and fields, inspiring with every breath the intoxication of health, borrowed of vigorous exercise in a rich, pure atmosphere. The season closes with races, where prizes are given for walking, running and heel racing; for, clumsy and ill as they appear, an expert can easily clear a four foot fence. But the sport *par excellence*, of the winter is tobogganning. The toboggan is nothing more than two thin boards, (not thicker than birch bark,) and in the shape of a crescent. Along the sides run slats, and these are crossed by others, all securely bound, smooth as glass. The manufacture of snow shoes, and moccasins, gives profitable occupation to the Indians of the old Lorette, below Quebec, a sorry remnant of the once powerful nation of Hurons.—The sport is simply sliding, or as it is known in New England, "coasting." The toboggan is brought to the nearest hill, and the occupants are usually one or two ladies who sit in front, with a gentleman behind to steer, which is done by the foot in the usual way, or with the hands protected by heavy leather mittens. When starting, the motion is at first slow, but gaining impetus as it descends, it attains a fearful speed, fully equal to a railroad train. The din and roar of the descent, the keen wind and fine snow, *with the guardianship of your angel companions*, are productive of the most glorious excitement. The slopes of the mountain afford fine opportunities for the practice of this sport, and it is not unusual to see scores of these little machines with their joyous occupants thundering down hill at once.

John Surratt.

The confession of Arnold and Atzerodt relative to the assination of President Lincoln give us the testimony of two participants in the crime, and yet disinterested witnesses, taken while John Surratt was a fugitive in Canada, very clearly to the effect, that John Surratt was, next to Wilkes Booth, the presiding organizer of the assassination. Arnold, who is now serving out his time in the Dry Tortugas, but whose confession was taken four days after the murder, shows that during the earlier stages of the plot, and while it was merely a plan to kidnap the President, the minor actors in the tragedy saw little of Surratt, but Wilkes Booth was always "pressed with business" with Surratt, and in daily and apparently engrossing confidential communication with him. Surratt was present at the first meeting of the seven conspirators, and seems to have arranged a very sly and safe *role* for himself. While Arnold was to rush into the private box of the theatre, and Atzerodt and Booth were to handcuff and lower him to the stage, and others were to put out the lights and carry him to the coach, all of which was an obviously hair-brained scheme, Surratt was to wait "on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape." It would seem strange, that Booth should need constantly to advise with one who was to bear so slight and cowardly a hand in the business, if Booth were the originator of the crime. But if Surratt were the inspirer of the murder, it is easy to see that he might have moulded the bold courage of Booth to carry out the promptings of his more guilty and subtle heart, and how Booth himself may have been so impressed by Surratt's superior boldness in guilt as to have overlooked his superior caution in avoiding danger. Arnold denounced the plan as impracticable, and withdrew from the entire conspiracy before it had developed into a plot to assassinate. Atzerodt declares that the plan to kidnap was first changed to one of assassination at 8 o'clock on the evening of the murder. About the middle of March, the seven conspirators—Booth, Surratt, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Atzerodt, and Arnold—had a plan by which the others were to capture the President, and Surratt, as the best driver, was to drive the coach over the Long Bridge into Virginia. It failed, because the President did not pass the place at which they were expecting and waylaying him. When the plan was changed from kidnapping, Surratt had just had an interview with Booth. The impression left by these confessions is that Booth was the bold fanatic, and Surratt the cunning and cautious inspirer of the deed.—*New York Tribune.*

A Singular Adventure.

Once upon a time a traveler stepped into a stage-coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all gray headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveler, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow-passengers determined to ascertain the secret of long life and art of making old age comfortable.

He addressed the one apparently the oldest, who told him that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second who astonished him by saying he had always eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, all depended on regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political and religious controversies; and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less gray and there was more of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfectly easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong.

They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach.

"How is it that you have preserved the freshness of life?" exclaimed our young traveler.

The old gentleman immediately answered the young traveler by saying—"I have drank water and wine—I have eaten meat and vegetables—I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight; and got up at sunrise and at noon;" he then, fixing his eyes intently upon the young man, concluded with this remark: *'but I always pay promptly for my newspaper!"*

Then the other old men also chimed in with—"Of course, we always pay promptly, *and in advance*, for our newspapers.—No man deserves long life who does not do this."

The young man resolved that he also would render himself deserving of long life—and immediately subscribed for five newspapers, paying for them all in advance. *He is living yet!*

Reader—go thou and do likewise!

Mount Vernon.

One of the vice-regents of the Mount Vernon Association has recently made a public correction of certain widely circulated erroneous statements in reference to the management of the Mount Vernon estate. The estate, it is asserted, is not, as represented, tenanted by a family of eight Southern persons, but a paid superintendant (a gentleman connected with the Washington family) and two ladies from the State of New York, with the needful servants, occupied the mansion-house until recently. The superintendant was dismissed, a short time ago as a matter of economy. The two ladies were living at Mount Vernon during the war, because one was unwilling to remain alone in the house without the protection of the other. Several rooms, not of special interest, have been kept closed to the public, on account of the depredations of visitors. It is stated that nothing is safe from them. Several of the ivory keys have been wrenched from Martha Washington's harpsichord, and it is necessary to employ servants especially to guard the house and grounds from spoliation. One of these rooms, the library, has recently been opened for visitors.

Kentucky, it is said, has never lost a cent by the defalcation of any State official during her entire existence as a State.

Agricultural.

The Peanut—Its Cultivation.

From the samples of the peanut offered in our market, we are satisfied that the crop could be made to pay in this section, hence we copy the following article from the Petersburg *Index*:

"The cultivation of the peanut is becoming such an important industry in lower Virginia, that we shall be excused for adverting to it. Our information is derived from one of the most successful cultivators in Surry, a county which may be regarded as the headquarters of pea culture.

Compared with cotton and tobacco, the chief money crops of this section, that of peanuts is much more profitable. The cultivation is as easy as that of corn, as is shown by the fact that some planters have fields of a hundred acres or more. But there are certain conditions necessary to success, and these must be rightly observed, whether on a large or small scale.—These conditions are a free, light soil, and the presence of an abundant supply of calcareous matter—either marl or lime.—Both of them abound in lower Virginia, and hence the eminent success which has attended the cultivation. Where neither lime nor marl is accessible, ashes serve as a good substitute. Theoretically, we should conclude that bone dust, or the super phosphates, would answer a useful purpose.—At any rate, the latter might be used to advantage as a fertilizer, equally with guano. We now append specific directions for every part of the management:

The land should be of medium quality, not too stiff, nor very light. Peas raised on the former are of a dark color; on the latter bright.

If the land has not been previously limed or marled, apply fifty bushels of lime or a hundred and fifty bushels of marl to the acre.

It is best to follow corn with peanuts, but they do not come well after potatoes. A great object is to have clean land. It is generally considered an exhaustive crop, but is not more so than others, provided the vines, which make excellent provender, are allowed to remain on the land. Successive crops may be grown on the same ground if manure is used.

Commence plowing shallow with a single plow in March or April, according to the weather.

About the 10th to the 20th May, throw up ridges three feet apart, which are to be reduced in height to about three inches above the general level of the field. Then plant at distances of eighteen inches in the row, dropping two seeds in a place, and covering to the depth of an inch to an inch and a half.

In about a week or ten days they will begin to come up. As it is a great object to get a good stand, the missing hills should be replanted at the earliest moment.

As soon as the grass makes its appearance, give a light plowing, throwing the earth from the vines, and following with the hoe thoroughly removing all the grass from the row.

Plow again as soon as the grass reappears, using a double shovel or cultivator, and the hoe as before directed.

Next comes the time for laying by, the vines having grown half way across the space between the rows. This is done by running a mouldboard once in the middle between the rows, and drawing the earth up to the rows with the hoe, care being taken not to cover the vines, nor to make the ridge too high. Where there is grass in the row it must be pulled up by hand.

The time for harvesting the crop is from the 16th to the 30th of October. When the weather is settled and favorable take three pronged forks, bent like a hoe, and loosen the vines along the rows. Hands follow the digger, pull up the vines, shake the earth from them and leave them in the same place. In dry weather they will be sufficiently cured in two days to be shocked.

In shocking, provide stakes seven feet long, sharpened at both ends; then lay two fence rails on the ground as a foundation, but with supports underneath to afford ventilation. The stakes are stuck in the ground at proper intervals between the rails, and the stacks built up around them and finished off by a cap of straw. The diameter of the stack is measured by the length of the vine.

After remaining about two weeks in the stack, the picking should be begun, taking off none but the matured pods.

These are to be carried to the barn and prepared for market by fanning and cleaning. Some planters even go to the trouble of washing, in order to have a brighter and more attractive article.

The whole cost of cultivation and preparation is about $4 per acre. The average yield is fifty bushels to the acre, though some land will yield over a hundred bushels.

Though the product has been largely on the increase for several years, yet the demand increases in an equal proportion, so that the peanut—especially the large Virginia variety—is fast becoming the most popular nut in the country. Its use is rapidly extending throughout the North and West.

The present Winter season with a mild one everywhere—in Europe as well as on this continent. The French papers tell us how people in summer drink ice-cooled their coffee and absinthe on the [illegible] the boulevards, with violets in their button holes. It is pretty much the same in England and Ireland.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

Influences which will affect our Country during the present year.

A scrutinizing glance at the political horizon reveals no indication of conflict between any of the great leading powers of the world.

Russia, in making large loans to build railroads, is steadily pushing her power towards the Mediterranean. Prussia, under the lead of the great Bismarck, consolidated by German unity, bids defiance to the selfish policy of Napoleon. Austria, with Hungary pacified, is engaged in internal development. Turkey yet exists, but Russia, like a wave rolling onward, will in time most probably submerge and absorb the Moslem domain in Europe. Spain, will adjust her difficulties without foreign interference, and England and the United States have too much at stake to break the peace.

Napoleon, ready for any emergency, keeps an eye steadily directed to the discipline and efficiency of his army, acting on the motto, to prepare for war in time of peace.

The conflict in South America, and the drought in Europe, will exercise the greatest influence on our affairs. This drought beginning in April, continued, excepting a storm in August, for six months, following a previous bad harvest year. Owing to this, France had to import wheat, in excess of the former year, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars. England's imports of breadstuffs, exceed these of 1863 by $120,000,000. The last cereal crop of the United States will therefore prove by far more valuable than any previously grown. England had been largely a gainer by our American war. As the chief manufacturing power, she profited immensely by our misfortunes.

The financial policy of both the United States and Confederate government, during our struggle, drove the precious metals abroad. There was great accumulation of specie in Europe. Unlike the yield from the mines of California and Australia, distributed over the whole world, but flowing into the coffers of those nations who had immediate intercourse with us, and thence going into and hoarded by the non-banking countries also. England derived most advantage from this drain of specie from us. Schemes of wild and disasterous speculation were then and there originated, which stagger all credulity.

We were to be dispossessed of our cotton supremacy. The staple was to be so extensively produced in other parts of the world, that the South could no longer utter her proud boast, that cotton was king.

But, strange to say, the great conditions for success in this experiment were overlooked. The plant, it appears, cannot be successfully grown just anywhere in a warm latitude. Peculiar conditions and combinations seem to be required. The region wherein it can be profitably raised must not only have the long enduring heats which mature it, but also the frost, which, in destroying its roots, exterminates along with them, the weeds and grass, which would otherwise needs have to be overcome by incessant labor at the season when picking, cleaning, selecting, baling and sending to market are going on. In those regions where the necessary requirements of climate are absent, the plant becomes perpetual; as there is not a sufficient amount of heat and cold for its maturity and the destruction of its root.

Our English friends, in their selfish efforts to render themselves independent of all supplies from the South proved unsuccessful. They failed entirely. The quantity of cotton going forward immediately after the war, and the crops since grown and shipped, have dissipated all their hopes. Predicated upon a monopoly on their part of the cotton interest, new mills were built and old ones enlarged, so, as after the war, to produce a greater amount of cotton goods than was needed. Time and experience proved the fallacy of the doctrine held. Curtailment has become necessary, and only thirty hours of labor per week in the mills has lately been agreed upon by their lending manufacturers. This proves that the game is in our hands. A succession of a few good crops, will prove the rapidly recuperative power of the region known as the cotton belt, even under the unfavorable condition of the labor system, which at first existed, but which has measurably accommodated itself to present circumstances.

We have thus rapidly attempted a survey of the world's condition, in trade and progress, and the requirements of our great Southern staple, cotton. But what, asks one of our plain Western North Carolina farmers, have we to do with all this? We don't raise cotton; we don't make our living in that way. Give ear a moment longer. Don't you send your liquor, your tobacco and you horses down South? Certainly! Are not the wagons and harness and the horses that carry off the loading to the South made and raised or bought at home? They are; and being sold in the Southern region, the trader returns by railroad, with a wad of greenbacks in his belt or pocket book. Out of his money the tobacco manufacturer is paid, and the latter squares his obligations with the planters from whom he purchased the leaf. He pays for his wagons and his horses, if they have been bought on time. The money, therefore, which has been paid for Southern cotton in New York or Liverpool, circulates amongst us. Our people certainly are as intelligent and as industrious as those in other sections. Ours being an interior region, however, we were, to use a common phrase, landlocked to some extent. We had no ready access to market, especially for bulky articles. This difficulty, has however, been overcome to a great extent. The Central Rail Road was completed some years before the war. Every one knows what the effects produced were. Larger quantities of tobacco were grown, and shipments additional to those by wagon, made. The facilities for reaching more distant markets were much increased. The trader going South with his wagons, trafficking along the way, found the rest of his stock at the depot to which it had been forwarded by rail, and was in a condition to convey it to points away from the railway lines, at less expense, by using hit own team for the purpose.'

The N. C. Central road fortunately survives the war. Distant markets can by its means be reached more cheaply and expeditiously. We are but commencing to recover from the stunning blow of the war. But with our shipments of fruit, already referred to in a previous number, Northward, and tobacco and other products South, we think our situation must and will rapidly improve. We call for more volunteers! Not to go forth to war and to entail misery "upon a smiling land," but to pursue remunerative industry in in the peaceful walks of life.

The very interesting account of the needle gun and its inventor, published to-day, is recommended to our readers. Salem has always been noted for the skill and industry of her mechanics. Here is another instance of one of those marvellous cases where a simple and unpretending workman, but gifted, as sometimes happens, with that rarest of faculties, "inventive genius," was enabled to revolutionize the art of war, to place his country in the first rank of nations, and receive from her monarch the coveted emblems of nobility, raising him to the proud eminence of the peerage of the realm. The lesson taught is calculated to cheer the obscure, and is fraught with hope for the honest, the enprising, and the reflecting workman and mechanic.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.—We are indebted to James Vick, Rochester, New York, for a package of Vegetable and Flower Seeds; also for the Floral Guide for 1869.

We have already alluded to this subject. It is no humbug. See advertisement.

☞ The Ladies Aid Society, of this place, have so far realized about $600, to be appropriated for church purposes.

Trustee's Sale postponed to April 6th.

PUB. DOCS.—Our thanks to Hon. I. G. LASH, for more public documents.

State Legislature.

In SENATE, Tuesday, February 2, bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company and to build a branch to the town of Selma, Johnston county.

Question being an amendment offered by Mr. Graham, to submit the question of appropriation provided in the bill, to a vote of the people, which was lost. Mr. Richardson's substitute was adopted and passed its final reading.

By Mr. Winstead, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Bill to declare it a misdemeanor for any County or State officer to speculate on County or State claims. Favorably.

Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from Marion to Asheville. [This bill asks an appropriation of $50,000.] Passed its third reading.

Bill appropriating $12,000 to defray the current expenses for the year 1869, of the University. Passed second reading.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Malone from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bill to require Judges of Superior Courts to hold their Courts until Thursday of the second week of the Court and for other purposes. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

Other proceedings unimportant.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, we see nothing of much importance in the proceedings.

The special order, being report of the Committee on Bribery. Resolutions of censure in Mr. Robins' case were proposed; also that Senator Robins should come before the bar of the Senate and receive a reprimand; also a proposition to vacate the Senator's seat,—all of which were voted down, and no conclusion arrived at.

In the HOUSE, a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill relieving all the counties in the State of the expenses of supporting convicts sentenced to the Penitentiary.

A bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company, passed its several readings.

The Revenue bill was further considered.

In SENATE, Thursday, Feb. 4, resolution censuring Senator Robins was passed,

A resolution requiring Senator Sweet to come before the bar of the House and receive a reprimand, was ruled out of order.

In the HOUSE, by leave, Mr. Dixon, a resolution instructing the committee on Public Grounds and Buildings to provide a suitable office for the State Geologist for a Cabinet and Laboratory. Adopted.

By Mr. Malone: A bill making it a high misdemeanor to obtain goods under false pretences. Referred.

By the same, a bill to authorize Justices of the Peace to administer oaths in all cases and to take depositions. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Vestal, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing the Northwestern railroad company to receive subscriptions in land to its capital stock was taken up and passed its third readings.

Mr. Estes moved to concur in the action of the Senate in receiving the report and discharging the committee on Bribery and Corruption. Carried.

In SENATE, Friday, Feb. 5, Mr. Osborne, from committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on bill to establish a board of arbitrators for each county.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution appointing committee to sell 8,000 acres of land bought for site of Penitentiary, and to choose a suitable site.

The above were placed on calender, and will be noticed as they come up.

A number of other bills were introduced and referred.

In the HOUSE, a number of bills were introduced and placed on calender.

The Revenue bill passed second reading.

Received message from the Governor enclosed and commended to the consideration of the General Assembly, a communication from a committee of the citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, in regard to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Union soldiers buried in that city. [The communication asks a small appropriation to provide for North Carolina soldiers.] Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

In SENATE, Saturday, Feb. 6, Mr. Forkner introduced a bill to authorize subscription of real estate to the North Western N. Carolina Railroad Company.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill to charter the Bank of Greensboro'. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Some 25 or 30 resolutions were introduced, all of a private nature, uninteresting to our readers.

In the HOUSE, by Mr. Pou: Resolution providing that after the 8th of February, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House shall receive $6 per day, and members and officers $4 per day.

By Mr. Vest: Bill to punish persons for violating town laws. Referred.

By Mr. Pou: Bill in relation to salaries and fees. Made a special order for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Ragland, bill providing that judgments on debts contracted prior to May, 1865, be stayed to the 1st of June, 1869, was taken up.

Mr. Ragland said the people of his county would be relieved of great suffering by this bill, if passed. The men of wealth had in many cases gone into bankruptcy and this would relieve the poor men from paying one-tenth of their indebtedness until the first of June next.

Mr. Stilley opposed the bill; and it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Estes, resolution authorizing the Board of Education to sell the stock now owned by the Public School Fund in the Wilmington and Manchester and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, was taken up. Passed second reading 39 to 35.

In SENATE, Monday, Feb. 8, on motion of Mr. Welker, the committee of Investigation on Penitentiary matters was discharged.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to make out a list of all railroad appropriations and the amount of taxes levied thereon. Laid over.

In the HOUSE, the bill authorizing Board of Education to sell the stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, held by the Literary Board, passed third reading by 44 to 29.

Senate bill allowing licences to practice law, upon the payment of $20, without an examination before the Supreme Court, passed second reading.

Bill to raise Revenue was taken upon its third reading, but the House adjourned without final action. Various amendments were passed.

STATE NEWS.

Roboson county is overwhelmed with a set of desperadoes, riveling in rapacity and bloodthirstiness the "Murrell clan" of old. Scarcely a week passes without some desperate robbery, or frightful murder transpires. Peacable families dread the approach of night, not knowing but their own hearth-stones may be made the scene of murder and rapine before the dawn! Barnes and Harris have been killed—and now ex-Sheriff King—one of Robesons noblest, truest, and most inoffensive sons—lies dangerously wounded by the hands of this terrible band.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The February No. of the *Carolina Farmer* is the best yet issued. This is an enterprise that should be generously sustained by the farmers and planters of the South. Though only in its fourth issue the *Farmer* has taken a high stand in the agricultural literature of the day, and bids fair to reach the highest standard of excellence. Sent two dollars for a year's subscription, to Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington, N. C. And, if possible, secure the back numbers.

We endorse the above, from the Standard.

Roanoke Island is to be converted into a vineyard for the scuppernong grape, by a party of capitalists.

Raiford, Driver and Pearce, whites were convicted of highway robbery at Raleigh on Wednesday, and sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary.

N. C. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—This is the only Home Fire Insurance Company in this State. It is chartered by North Carolinians, is managed by North Carolinians, and it has a claim on North Carolinians over all other companies.

The charter requires that $20,000 of North Carolina bonds shall be deposited with the Public Treasurer, which has been done.

The managers are all men of the highest business character, and we take great pleasure in recommending the N. C. Home Insurance Co. to the people of the State as in every way worthy of patronage.—*Standard.*

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are pleased to see that a meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural Society has been called to meet in Raleigh on the 11th instant. Measures will be taken to place the Fair Grounds and buildings in good order, with a view of holding Annual Fairs. Let there be a full attendance at the meeting, and let us thus show that the farmers and stock raisers of other portions of our country are not so far ahead of us as some have supposed.—*Standard.*

STABBING AT MARSHAL.—A difficulty occurred, on Friday last, at Marshall, in Madison County, between W. H. Walker, Stage driver from this place and Thomas Nichols, son of James Nichols, of Madison Co., in which the latter was seriously stabbed. Walker is now in jail. Mr. Nichol's wounds, although severe, are not considered very dangerous, and he is slowly recovering.—*Asheville News.*

MURDER IN HENDERSONVILLE.—We regret to state that Mr. A. M. Hawkins, of Hendersonville, was shot, and instantly killed, on Sunday morning last, by Willie, eldest son of Dr. Whitehead. Young Whitehead, has delivered himself up to the authorities and is now in jail. A young man supposed to be accessory to the act, has escaped. We forbear speaking of the cause of this melancholy affair. *Asheville News.*

The Cape Fear Bank building and lot in Greensboro, was sold on Monday last, by auction, for $4,000. Mr. Julius A. Gray, of that place, was the purchaser.

The Greensboro *Patriot* informs us that a new banking establishment is to be opened shortly in that place. The firm will be composed of Messrs. Jesse H. Lindsay, Julius A. Gray and Eugene Morehead.

THE concluding stanzas of original doggerrel, added to the subjoined poem, are commended to our members at Raleigh and the Federal Capital.

THE TWO RABBITS.

With a ravenous pack of dogs at his back,
A rabbit fled or flew,
For his course was fleet as if his four feet
Were winged like Mercury's too.

Away, away in wild dismay
He flew with all his might,
And his joy was vast when he reached at last
A warren in his flight.

But ere he stole into a hole,
Secure from further fear,
A comrade who spied the trembler, cried,
"What is amiss, my dear?"

"What is amiss! why simply this,"
He replied, with panting breath,
"Those greyhounds see, have been hunting me
Till I'm nearly run to death."

"Where, where? But bark! I hear the bark
Of dogs upon your track;
But i' faith you err, for there's not, good sir,
A greyhound in the pack."

"Not a greyhound?" "No! for really though
The difference is but small,
I see them now, and the dogs I vow,
Are beagles one and all."

"What! beagles! Pshaw, the dogs that I saw,
Were greyhounds, I'll be bail;
I am not blind, I know what kind
Of dogs were at my tail."

Why but for fright and doubt you might,
Have known them with half an eye."
"I tell you, zounds, they are all greyhounds
As much as you or I."

While words ran high, the dogs came nigh,
And nigher in pursuit,
Till unaware they fell on the pair
And settled the dispute.

The taxes are very much like these hounds,
Which uncensing the people pursue;
Day and night in our ears tax, taxes, resounds,
We feel must decidedly blue.

Though we grumble sincerely, like sensible men,
Let hope our sad bosoms inspire,
Give the government cart a strong pull and then
See if she can't be drawn from the mire.

Ye members at Raleigh, restrain now your hand,
We implore you, don't pile on any more,
Or else the old ship, when nearing the land,
May founder in sight of the shore.

The tax cry for state, for county, for town,
With the federal levies thrown in,
Are pressing and carrying us rapidly down,
We cannot fork over the tin.

From Currituck's sands to remote Cherokee,
The voice of remonstrance is heard,
We can't pay these taxes; our members will see
What we state now is truth word for word.

Per chance excessive might do very well,
And "improvements" so rash, in good times;
But the farmers have now no "by things" to sell,
And the town folks are "minus" the dimes.

CRUMBS

Brushed from the Editorial Table.

A GOOD REBUKE.—Sir William B., being at a parish meeting made some proposals which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, "Sir," says he to the farmer, "do you know that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, the more he sucked, the greater the calf he grew."

PERSONAL IDENTITY, says a writer in Blackwood, is a grave subject in the hands of Locke. But it has made some amusement in its time. A fellow lately exhibited a skull at a fair near London, as the skull of Oliver Cromwell. A gentleman observed that it was too small for Cromwell, who had a large head, and died almost an old man. "I know all that," said the exhibitor, undisturbed, "but you see, sir, this was his skull when he was a boy."

A LONG NOSE.—Napoleon used to say, "strange as it may appear, when I want any good head work done, I choose a man, provided his eduction has been suitable, with a long nose. His breathing is bold and free, and his brains as well as his lungs and heart, cool and clear. In my observation of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and a long head to go together.

DAILY VALUE OF SUNSHINE.—The value of the agricultural products of the United States cannot be less than 800,000,000 annually. The perfection of this depends on the weather of four months, June, July, August and September, or about 120 days. Every one knows that, without sunshine, the crops would be a failure, partially or totally, and hence we can estimate its average daily value of over six millions of dollars. There can be no doubt, that, considering the nature of the previous weather, the beautiful days preceding the 20th of July, added from 15 to 20 millions daily to the value of our agricultural products; yet, like many other good things, the very commonness of this valuable and powerful agent, causes it to be overlooked and its result undervalued. Without sunshine the earth would soon become another chaos, destitute of order; without form and void.

NO is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for many years, by not having courage to pronounce that little monosylable.

SOUND.—It has been shown that the human ear is so extremely sensitive, as to be capable of appreciating sounds which arise from about 24,000 vibrations in a second, and consequently that it can hear a sound, which lasts only the 24,000th part of a second.

FAVORITE SAYING OF SCOTT.—The wisest of our race often reserve the average stock of folly to be all expended upon some one of flagrant absurdity.

Let us perpetrate a conundrum and close—here it is:

Why are our ladies, employed in common needlework, like a prairie farmer seeding his wheat?

They are engaged in plain sewing (sowing.)

News from Washington.

There are about four hundred applications for removal of disabilities before the reconstruction committee, mostly Virginians.

SENATE.—Trumbull's judiciary bill makes nine Supreme Judges, and provides for the appointment of circuit Judges.

HOUSE.—The Secretary was directed to withhold payment for stationery contracts.

The comparative debt statement shows an increase of coin bearing liabilities of fourteen thousand dollars; currency bearing, a million and a half decrease; matured debt, half a million increase; bearing no interest, seven millions increase; Pacific Railroad bonds, two millions decrease; coin in the treasury, ten millions increase; currency, four and a half millions—showing a decrease of the debt of ten and a half millions.

Warrants issued during January aggregate $43,000,000, including $30,700,000 interest.

Coin in the Treasury, $83,250,000; currency, $17,500,000.

The joint resolution removing officers in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, now before the President for approval, provides for the removal, after thirty days from and after its passage, of all persons now holding office who cannot take the ironclad oath.

Commanders of districts shall fill offices so vacated with persons who can take said oath, provided the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons relieved of political disabilities.

The committee on Ways and Means reported a bill preventing further increase of the public debt.

The Committee on the Pacific Railroad introduced a bill to aid the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern Pacific of California, the Little Rock, Arkansas Valley and Port Smith, the Eastern Division Union Pacific and the Oregon Branch Railroads, guaranteeing the interest on their Bonds 30 years at 6 per cent at rate of thirty thousand dollars per mile, with subsidies of lands. The Southern Pacific Road lies between the thirty-fourth and sixth parallels, connecting with the Southern Pacific of California on Colorado river. Adjourned.

The Needle-gun---Its Inventor, John Nicholas von Dreyse.

Most persons are of the opinion that the success of the Prussian arms during the late war, was in a great measure owing to the use of the needle-gun. But this idea is an erroneous one. It is true that the best trained soldier, without fire-arms can do but little, but it is not less sure, that a badly disciplined soldier with the most superior weapon will be equally unsuccessful. Good officers are important. In Russia, it is necessary, that those who enter the army with a view of rising, should be educated men. Years are needed, before a position of any consequence can be acquired. Time and expense are bestowed upon the soldiers; and a strict code of honor prevails. No one who has ever committed a crime, nor can substitutes enter the ranks. We can readily conceive that an army of such material armed with the best defensive weapon ever known, must accomplish great results. Before telling about this famous invention, we would make a few remarks upon warlike instruments in general.

Soon after gunpowder came into use mortars were invented, from which stones and iron could be hurled against the enemy. Then followed the cannon, which was very clumsy, and is still imperfect.—Frederich I, elector of Brandenburg, is known to have possessed one, the Lazy Maggie, which was the terror of the knights of that time. The gun was a later contrivance and was constructed in such an awkward way, that it was necessary to place it upon a fork and then apply a flint.

It was therefore a great step forward, when the flint lock was invented. If the lock was in order and the powder had not become moist, the gun would fire. Leopold, Prince of Anhalt Dessau—old Dessauer—in the beginning of the Silesian war, made an essential improvement by introducing the iron ramrods. When the Austrians heard these rattle for the first time in their muskets, they were just as much astonished as we are at the swiftness with which the needle-gun can be handled by an able Prussian soldier. The gun remained up to the first quarter of the present century, very clumsy and unpractical. Though by the use of the percussion cap, the flint-lock was at last done away with, the introduction of a practical defensive weapon was to be reserved for modern times, and here we arrive at the inventor of the needle gun.

In the year 1806, the Prussians were defeated by the French at Jena. Soon after this conflict, a wandering journeyman locksmith passed the battle field, lifted up a Prussian gun, and examined it with the air of a connoisseur. How heavy and unsuitable was this arm, compared with the French guns!

This journeyman locksmith was John Nicholas Dreyse. He came from the little city of Soemmerda, near Erfurt, where he was born on the 22d of November, 1787, and where his father, in good, easy, circumstances, was pursuing his trade as locksmith. The boy at 19 was well learned in the same occupation, but was then sent to Paris to perfect himself. While there, he obtained employment in the Imperial Manufactory of Arms, which was under the superintendence of Col. Pauly. The Colonel soon learned to appreciate the talented young locksmith, and intrusted him with the most difficult work. Ever since he had held that clumsy Prussian implement in his hand, John had thought a great deal about the possibility of originating a more effective one.

Napoleon had requested Col. Pauly to invent a gun that could be loaded from behind. The Colonel was exceedingly anxious to gratify the wishes of the Emperor, and this suggestion caused him much lively interest. He especially attracted to this work young Dreyse; and this circumstance was not without essential importance in his later discovery. The efforts of Col. Pauly were not crowned with success; and the gun produced was entirely inadequate to its purpose. The Emperor of the French, however, rewarded him for his trouble with 1,000 gold Napoleons, but Pauly was too much discouraged to bestow any more thought upon this object.

In the year 1814 Dreyse returned to his home and entered the business of his father. But this sphere was too narrow for this thriving young man, and his talents demanded more extensive activity.

In the year 1822, he and a merchant by the name of Kronbiegel, established a nail, horse shoe and window-hinge manufactory, in which, for the first time in Germany, these things were made by machinery.

In 1824, he succeeded in preparing a new kindling matter for the percussion caps, and an improved construction. Frederick William III, granted him a patent, and thus the percussion cap factory in Soemmerda was established.

At last he succeeded in discovering a new combustible material which could be ignited by a needle.

In 1822 he made his invention public; and, as usual in such cases, no one believed in its practicability.

Dreyse, therefore, applied to several governments for their patronage, but in vain! There were, however, two Prussian officers of high standing, who stood faithfully by him. These two brave men at length arranged that a trial should be granted to the new gun, that its value might be decided.

Mr. Dreyse says: "The experiment took place in the Hasenhaide (hairs-heath,) and Prince August, of Prussia, presided over the Committee of examiners, among whom was my celebrated opponent Braun. I had brought with me one hundred cartridges, which I knew would be required. The examiners smiled when they saw this quantity of ammunition, for they had predicted that not more than ten shots would fall before the cartridge would explode.

"The firer selected began his work. It was some time before the members of the Committee lost their tranquility, but as shot upon shot fell, the ammunition grew less and less, and the gun would not do them the favor to explode, their faces became longer and longer.

"The whole of the ammunition was consumed in about twenty minutes, and in less than half an hour the same gun had fired more than a hundred shots, and not one of the prophecies of the Committee had been fulfilled."

In 1842 Dreyse received an order for 60,000 needle-guns, and the government provided him with the means to erect a needle gun factory.

In the year 1848 and 1849 this new invention was tested on the field of battle, and now the brave persevering man was no longer unappreciated.

The King of Prussia made him a nobleman, titles were granted to him, high orders decorated his breast, and his courage and energy gained their reward.

At the close of the year 1868 he had reached the age of 78, and was still in possession of all his faculties, while his genius remains unimpaired.

From the Wilmington Star.

FORNEY AND THE SOUTH.

John W. Forney and several other Philadelphia capitalists have recently been on a prospecting tour in the Western part of North Carolina.

It being as necessary to Forney's existence to write as to eat or to sleep, he has been giving the result of his observations in the shape of editorial correspondence in the Philadelphia *Press*.

In one of his letters, dated Norfolk, January 20, we have been much interested.

When such men as John W. Forney advise Northern men to come South and invest their capital, we may look for an early addition to our resources that will give an impetus to trade that we have not known for many long years. And we attach so much importance to the change of feeling among the extreme Radicals, as indicated in the letter to which we refer, that we append several paragraphs.

After predicting that Northern emigration and capital will make Norfolk equal to New York, Forney says;

But I do not come here to discuss so much the remote as the near future of the South. My object was simply to inform myself as to the present opportunities for Northern emigration and investment—whether there is such a thing as safety to the person and security to the outlay of our people; and, although I was prepared, from all I had seen and heard in Washington, to find a greatly improved condition of public sentiment, I was not prepared for such a welcome as has been extended to me by all classes and parties.—The first evidence is the presence of numbers of Northern men in this immediate vicinity—men from Pennsylvania, New York and New England, attracted here since the war—all of them living comfortably, and most of them earnest Republicans, and every one expressing the same opinion, namely, not only the extraordinary advantages offered to men of industry and intelligence and reasonable means, so far as the purchase of real estate is concerned, but that these opportunities are increased by the fact that the native population are anxious and even solicitous for their aid and society.

One of the first persons I met on my arrival was William Underwood, who moved here from Centre county, Pa., two years ago, and who is well known to Gov. Curtin and other leading men in Bellefonte—a strong Republican, an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and well known in Pennsylvania as a sound and practical speaker in that persuasion, and universally respected in Norfolk. His testimony is as good as any I could present. He has purchased largely, and his truck farm near this city is one of the most successful in the neighborhood. So well convinced is he that this is the spot for Northern men and Northern money that on the 17th of December, 1868, he organized a land and lumber company, under a charter from the Legislature. This company own a tract of timber land of thirty thousand acres, which they intend to clear for emigration, first cutting the wood into boards, laths and shingles. Much of this land is already prepared for cultivation. It is situated between Pasquotank and Little Rivers, elevated about sixteen feet above the level of the Sound. Entirely clear of sand, composed of a top soil of rich black mould varying in depth from two to three feet, it is underlaid by a subsoil of shells, clay, and animal deposits, making the earth most durable and productive.

While there is a general avoidance of politics among all I have met, it is gratifying to note that no Republican abates his devotee to his principles, or hesitates to advocate them with manly frankness. When the subject arises with the other side I tell them candidly that the best way to secure universal amnesty is to devote themselves to the development of their substantial interests, and to make their Northern brethren feel that a Union man in Virginia is as safe as he is in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Let Congress and the Republican party be convinced that such is their real purpose, and little time will elapse before all men are voting and acting together in the South in hearty accord. "Politics," said an ex-Confederate to me this afternoon—"politics has been the curse of the South for forty years.—Politics has kept us back in the great work of progress; has blinded us to our duty, and, finally, plunged us into war, and I am sick of it, and don't want to talk about it." The tone of many of the old rebel papers is very greatly improved, and such organs as the Richmond *Whig* and Lynchburg *Republican* are doing immense good by their moderation and plain, hard sense. The Norfolk *Journal* daily contains articles inviting Northern people to come to Virginia and see for themselves whether the welcome freely extended is genuine or not.

Correspondence of the Greensboro' Patriot.

Mount Airy, N. C.

MT. AIRY AS A BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING TOWN—ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I have just returned from a visit to Mt. Airy and should you wish, will give you a short account of what is going on in that picturesque region. I found the town improving very fast, the people flourishing farmers, mechanics, merchants, all doing, well. Several fine store houses have lately been erected, large and elegant buildings, one with granite front, the stone, the prettiest of the kind I ever saw, is quarried within a mile of town. Doubtless your town will some day be adorned with houses made of this very rock, when the railroad is finished to Mt. Airy. There are also in the immediate vicinity two new Wool mills going up. The trade that is carried on there would surprise any one not acquainted with the back country. One hundred thousand dollars worth of dried apples, I learn was sold there last year. One firm I happen to know sold for cash and barter $60,000 worth of goods last year. Week before last 100 mules were sold in the town and $57,000 worth were sold since October last. A furniture maker, Mr. Allred, has made, by hard labor, money enough to buy him a six hundred dollar farm and has $800 dollars worth of furniture on hand. He makes nice furniture and will, perhaps, become rich some day. Honor to the industrious and honest mechanic. He creates a home market for the farmer's products, and when the farmer flourishes in his business all classes do well.

Let the manufacturers of everything we need come from the North and show us how to work. Let them be encouraged. Let the laborious and thrifty farmers come down too, and buy our surplus lands and set an example of honest and thrifty labor. Let the large land-holders sell off some of their idle lands, and not wait for somebody else to build railroads through them and improve their fortunes gratis. This is the curse of the South. Too few mechanics and too much land. There is a great deal of good land around Mt. Airy, some of it being granite formation and sandy is said to be well suited for the cultivation of the grape. The region North of the town toward the Blue Ridge is well known to be unsurpassed for the growth of the apple. Everybody has heard of the beautiful mountain views. The Siamese Twins having peregrinated nearly the whole of the civilized world, chose this as the most pleasant place to live in they could find. When the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad meets the road from your town at or near this place we may expect to see this the most flourishing and interesting portion of the State. Seekers of health and seekers of manufacturing sites will throng this favorite region and many a busy hive of industry will spring up on the banks of our never failing streams, and, in all seriousness, we expect to see Mt. Airy one of the most important inland towns in the State.

Respectfully, S.

The State Debt.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Seymour, of Craven,

In the House, in opposition to the appropriation to Railroads, &c.

Mr. Seymour said, that if these bills pass it would be a matter of indifference to him *when* they passed. He presumed that the House had had the matter long enough before it. What he had to say related to all these bills, and not especially to the one immediately before the House.

I have been requested, by friends, not to speak upon these measures, lest I might injure the "Consolidation bill." Believing that their passage will bring ruin upon the State credit, defeat to the party, which will hereafter be held responsible for them, and failure to the Railroad enterprises themselves, I cannot remain silent in the matter. If the members of this House were convinced of the first of these propositions, I feel sure that they would defeat the bills. There are but few here who would vote to issue bonds which they knew could not be paid. Such a vote would involve falsehood and dishonesty; nevertheless, I fear that some are wilfully closing their eyes to the future. I ask such members to patiently follow me through a few facts and figures.

The old debt of the State was, on the 1st of October, 1867,	$13,970,000
Additional interest to January, 1869,	838,200
Total old debt,	$14,808,200

This is from the report of Hon. Kemp P. Battle. On the 1st day of January the State found itself unable to pay one quarters interest on this debt.

The Convention authorized an issue of bonds as follows,	$3,150,000
The Legislature of 1868,	6,700,000
Old debt,	14,808,000
Present debt authorized and mainly issued,	$24,658,000
The bills now before the Legislature authorizes the further issue,	$17,650,000
So that if they pass the State debt will be (about)	$42,508,000

It is true that we own property, but not property which will bring in an income. It is claimed that the North Carolina Railroad will pay us next year $60,000. I know of no other source but taxation from which Revenue is to be obtained. I am aware that the State Treasurer in this report assumes that the Chatham, Tarboro' and Williamston Roads, will, this year, pay their interest, but know of no grounds for the assumption. He must be a sanguine man who expects that these Roads will be a source of profit this year, if ever.

My figures are within a few hundred thousands of those of the Treasurer, in his report of Nov. 20, and are drawn from the bills themselves.

Assuming the debt, after the passage of these bills, at $40,000,000, the interest required for their coupons would be (interest,) $2,400,000

Current State Expenses,	500,000
School Fund,	500,000
Total to be raised by taxation,	$3,400,000

This is two millions more than North Carolina has paid in her most prosperous days. It is three millions more than the taxation of 1867 and 1868. It is an amount which the State would sink beneath, which would be ruin to the men who imposed the taxes, and to the people who paid them, or rather whose property would be sold, in the fruitless attempt to collect them. The people would not submit, unless a military force should go with the tax gatherer, and that force could not be raised in North Carolina.

Insurrectionary Riots at Havana.

Under our Foreign head, brief mention was made of the riotous demonstrations at Havana growing out of the political state of the Island of Cuba. The following despatches give the particulars.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—During the performance of the minstrels at the Nueva Theater, last evening, there were seditious cries of "*Viva Cespedes!*" and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and the police fired on the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of the outbreak. More riots are expected to-day. The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the provisions of the new electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send 18 and Porto Rico 11 members to the Spanish Cortes. The *Diario* says that a riot was attempted, last night in the town of Rigla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cabanas and Fort Numero Cuarto. The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. In the affair at the theater four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night; but the excitement is now quieting and no further disturbances are apprehended.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—Most of the recent conflicts between citizens and soldiers in this city have taken place in the Jesus Maria ward. Yesterday afternoon these disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on the housetop fired upon the volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed. Late in the evening the house of Senor Aldama, a rich planter, who is suspected of aiding the revolutionists, was entered by police officers and a guard of volunteers, and searched for arms supposed to be hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. The Spaniards assert that this house was one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon.

At nine the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre Coffee-house and the Tacon Theater opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the street. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on outside, or on the upper floors of the building. The detachment of volunteers halted faced the Louvre and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal effect. Several Spanish gentlemen, government employees and officers of the army, were killed. Two German merchants, Messrs. Roehling and Lappenberg, and many other persons were dangerously wounded. Samuel Conner, a well-known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed, near the Louvre, about the same time, by some armed men who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force. While the audience was leaving the Villanueva Theater, shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

6 P. M.—A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in this city was held to-day. Captain-General Dulce was present, and said he deplored the recent occurrences. It was resolved that all volunteers excepting those on guard, shall hereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of twelve guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers. Meantime until the arrival of additional regular troops from Spain, sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform patrol duty, and they are now patroling the streets outside the walls.

Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers. But the people are now greatly relieved; the feeling of security is growing stronger, and the sailors are well disciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duty to the satisfaction of all. The city is now (6 P. M.) perfectly quiet.

10 P. M.—All quarters of the city inside and outside of the walls are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquility.

The killing of Mr. Conner is the general theme of conversation, and is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 12, 1869.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, new, 1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 1 00
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $2 50 per Sack, Am. 3 20
Veal, 5 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46

List of Letters remaining in Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Em. Boyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, Miss M. A. Conrad, Mrs. Prudence Dillon, Miss Adda V. Douthit, Miss Rebecca S. Ellis, Miss Alla Hyre, Miss M. M. Kimble, Mrs. America Lester, Miss R. J. Long, Miss Margaret Mains, Mrs. Julia A. Myers, Miss Eliza Frock, Miss M. J. Right, Mrs. Emily E. Snyder, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Nathaniel Alspaugh, Elleatt & Lowry, Boston England, Christian Ernest, R. P. Fisher, A. Hanes, Elisha Harper, William Hinshaw, William Johnson, Harrison Krouse, J. J. & S. C. Lambeth, Capt. W. L. Lampkin, William Lomax, Edward Longwart, Emanuel Martin, Wm. Morriss, Gideon Nelson, C. E. Reich, Tyre W. Reynolds, Charles Roberts, Ernest Sanford, Andrew Sapinfield, Frank Shanun, Thomas Sprinkle, James M. Thomas, William Wiley.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Salk Level, in said county:—And there being in Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.

Feb. 12, 17-1m.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.
MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lehman and T. B. Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.
YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo; Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16..8t.

TO LET!

10,000 Two Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1871.

10,000 Three Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1872.

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent of Forsyth County, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of March, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd day of March, 1869, and will as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid.

J. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869. 1 m.

State of North Carolina,
SURRY COUNTY.
JUSTICES COURT.

A. G. Short vs Robert J. Harris. } Before J. M. Marshall. J. P.

It appearing to me, (the undersigned) that R. J. Harris, Defendant in this cause, is not a resident of this State; and it further appears by the complaint of the plaintiff filed before me, that the defendant above named is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account.

Therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Salem *Press*, for four weeks, that the defendant, R. J. Harris, appear before me at Mount Airy, on the 27th day of Febuary 1869, to answer the complaint of A. G. Short for the non-payment of the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account. This January 30th 1869.

J. M. MARSHALL, J. P.,

FOR SALE.

A first class "Family Sewing Machine," For further information apply to Chas. H. McCoy at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.

Terms Moderate. 2t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of April next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

CHOICE GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gem's. Morning by Morning
Jay's Family Prayer's.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights.	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narstives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Bruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Lost Lenore,	Hunters Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupids,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Calm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank or the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs Breakspears, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

VALENTINES

A VARIETY OF NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS OF VALENTINES

At the BOOK-STORE.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The regular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLENFELS'S HISTORY OF MEXICO.
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.
In words of one syllable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, the N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornel's
Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak's, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.
Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,
A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,
Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales.
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Jan. 15, 1868.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MULES AND A YOUNG BAY HORSE.

E. A. VOGLER.

Jan. 27, 1869. 2w.

N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

SEC'Y AND TREAS'R'S OFFICE,
SALEM, N. C., JAN. 25, 1869.

THE fourth installment of ten per cent. upon the stock of the above named Railroad Company, will be due and payable on the 1st day of March next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

15—5t.

From the Wilmington Star.

FORNEY AND THE SOUTH.

John W. Forney and several other Philadelphia capitalists have recently been on a prospecting tour in the Western part of North Carolina.

It being as necessary to Forney's existence to write as to eat or to sleep, he has been giving the result of his observations in the shape of editorial correspondence in the Philadelphia *Press*.

In one of his letters, dated Norfolk, January 20, we have been much interested.

When such men as John W. Forney advise Northern men to come South and invest their capital, we may look for an early addition to our resources that will give an impetus to trade that we have not known for many long years. And we attach so much importance to the change of feeling among the extreme Radicals, as indicated in the letter to which we refer, that we append several paragraphs.

After predicting that Northern emigration and capital will make Norfolk equal to New York, Forney says;

But I do not come here to discuss so much the remote as the near future of the South. My object was simply to inform myself as to the present opportunities for Northern emigration and investment—whether there is such a thing as safety to the person and security to the outlay of our people; and, although I was prepared, from all I had seen and heard in Washington, to find a greatly improved condition of public sentiment, I was not prepared for such a welcome as has been extended to me by all classes and parties.—The first evidence is the presence of numbers of Northern men in this immediate vicinity—men from Pennsylvania, New York and New England, attracted here since the war—all of them living comfortably, and most of them earnest Republicans, and every one expressing the same opinion, namely, not only the extraordinary advantages offered to men of industry and intelligence and reasonable means, so far as the purchase of real estate is concerned, but that these opportunities are increased by the fact that the native population are anxious and even solicitous for their aid and society.

One of the first persons I met on my arrival was William Underwood, who moved here from Centre county, Pa., two years ago, and who is well known to Gov. Curtin and other leading men in Bellefonte—a strong Republican, an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and well known in Pennsylvania as a sound and practical speaker in that persuasion, and universally respected in Norfolk. His testimony is as good as any I could present. He has purchased largely, and his truck farm near this city is one of the most successful in the neighborhood. So well convinced is he that this is the spot for Northern men and Northern money that on the 17th of December, 1868, he organized a land and lumber company, under a charter from the Legislature. This company own a tract of timber land of thirty thousand acres, which they intend to clear for emigration, first cutting the wood into boards, laths and shingles. Much of this land is already prepared for cultivation. It is situated between Pasquotank and Little Rivers, elevated about sixteen feet above the level of the Sound. Entirely clear of sand, composed of a top soil of rich black mould varying in depth from two to three feet, it is underlaid by a subsoil of shells, clay, and animal deposits, making the earth most durable and productive.

While there is a general avoidance of politics among all I have met, it is gratifying to note that no Republican abates his devotee to his principles, or hesitates to advocate them with manly frankness. When the subject arises with the other side I tell them candidly that the best way to secure universal amnesty is to devote themselves to the development of their substantial interests, and to make their Northern brethren feel that a Union man in Virginia is as safe as he is in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Let Congress and the Republican party be convinced that such is their real purpose, and little time will elapse before all men are voting and acting together in the South in hearty accord. "Politics," said an ex-Confederate to me this afternoon—"politics has been the curse of the South for forty years.—Politics has kept us back in the great work of progress; has blinded us to our duty, and, finally, plunged us into war, and I am sick of it, and don't want to talk about it." The tone of many of the old rebel papers is very greatly improved, and such organs as the Richmond *Whig* and Lynchburg *Republican* are doing immense good by their moderation and plain, hard sense. The Norfolk *Journal* daily contains articles inviting Northern people to come to Virginia and see for themselves whether the welcome freely extended is genuine or not.

Correspondence of the Greensboro' Patriot.

Mount Airy, N. C.

MT. AIRY AS A BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING TOWN—ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

I have just returned from a visit to Mt. Airy and should you wish, will give you a short account of what is going on in that picturesque region. I found the town improving very fast, the people flourishing farmers, mechanics, merchants, all doing, well. Several fine store houses have lately been erected, large and elegant buildings, one with granite front, the stone, the prettiest of the kind I ever saw, is quarried within a mile of town. Doubtless your town will some day be adorned with houses made of this very rock, when the railroad is finished to Mt. Airy. There are also in the immediate vicinity two new Wool mills going up. The trade that is carried on there would surprise any one not acquainted with the back country. One hundred thousand dollars worth of dried apples, I learn was sold there last year. One firm I happen to know sold for cash and barter $60,000 worth of goods last year. Week before last 100 mules were sold in the town and $57,000 worth were sold since October last. A furniture maker, Mr. Allred, has made, by hard labor, money enough to buy him a six hundred dollar farm and has $800 dollars worth of furniture on hand. He makes nice furniture and will, perhaps, become rich some day. Honor to the industrious and honest mechanic. He creates a home market for the farmer's products, and when the farmer flourishes in his business all classes do well.

Let the manufacturers of everything we need come from the North and show us how to work. Let them be encouraged. Let the laborious and thrifty farmers come down too, and buy our surplus lands and set an example of honest and thrifty labor. Let the large land-holders sell off some of their idle lands, and not wait for somebody else to build railroads through them and improve their fortunes gratis. This is the curse of the South. Too few mechanics and too much land. There is a great deal of good land around Mt. Airy, some of it being granite formation and sandy is said to be well suited for the cultivation of the grape. The region North of the town toward the Blue Ridge is well known to be unsurpassed for the growth of the apple. Everybody has heard of the beautiful mountain views. The Siamese Twins having peregrinated nearly the whole of the civilized world, chose this as the most pleasant place to live in they could find. When the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad meets the road from your town at or near this place we may expect to see this the most flourishing and interesting portion of the State. Seekers of health and seekers of manufacturing sites will throng this favorite region and many a busy hive of industry will spring up on the banks of our never failing streams, and, in all seriousness, we expect to see Mt. Airy one of the most important inland towns in the State.

Respectfully, S.

The State Debt.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Seymour, of Craven,

In the House, in opposition to the appropriation to Railroads, &c.

Mr. Seymour said, that if these bills pass it would be a matter of indifference to him *when* they passed. He presumed that the House had had the matter long enough before it. What he had to say related to all these bills, and not especially to the one immediately before the House.

I have been requested, by friends, not to speak upon these measures, lest I might injure the "Consolidation bill." Believing that their passage will bring ruin upon the State credit, defeat to the party, which will hereafter be held responsible for them, and failure to the Railroad enterprises themselves, I cannot remain silent in the matter. If the members of this House were convinced of the first of these propositions, I feel sure that they would defeat the bills. There are but few here who would vote to issue bonds which they knew could not be paid. Such a vote would involve falsehood and dishonesty; nevertheless, I fear that some are wilfully closing their eyes to the future. I ask such members to patiently follow me through a few facts and figures.

The old debt of the State was, on the 1st of October, 1867,	$13,970,000
Additional interest to January, 1869,	838,200
Total old debt,	$14,808,200

This is from the report of Hon. Kemp P. Battle. On the 1st day of January the State found itself unable to pay one quarters interest on this debt.

The Convention authorized an issue of bonds as follows,	$3,150,000
The Legislature of 1868,	6,700,000
Old debt,	14,808,000
Present debt authorized and mainly issued,	$24,658,000
The bills now before the Legislature authorizes the further issue,	$17,650,000
So that if they pass the State debt will be (about)	$42,508,000

It is true that we own property, but not property which will bring in an income. It is claimed that the North Carolina Railroad will pay us next year $60,000. I know of no other source but taxation from which Revenue is to be obtained. I am aware that the State Treasurer in this report assumes that the Chatham, Tarboro' and Williamston Roads, will, this year, pay their interest, but know of no grounds for the assumption. He must be a sanguine man who expects that these Roads will be a source of profit this year, if ever.

My figures are within a few hundred thousands of those of the Treasurer, in his report of Nov. 20, and are drawn from the bills themselves.

Assuming the debt, after the passage of these bills, at $40,000,000, the interest required for their coupons would be (interest,)	$2,400,000
Current State Expenses,	500,000
School Fund,	500,000
Total to be raised by taxation,	$3,400,000

This is two millions more than North Carolina has paid in her most prosperous days. It is three millions more than the taxation of 1867 and 1868. It is an amount which the State would sink beneath, which would be ruin to the men who imposed the taxes, and to the people who paid them, or rather whose property would be sold, in the fruitless attempt to collect them. The people would not submit, unless a military force should go with the tax gatherer, and that force could not be raised in North Carolina.

Insurrectionary Riots at Havana.

Under our Foreign head, brief mention was made of the riotous demonstrations at Havana growing out of the political state of the Island of Cuba. The following despatches give the particulars.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—During the performance of the minstrels at the Nueva Theater, last evening, there were seditious cries of "*Viva Cespedes!*" and many of the audience commenced singing the revolutionary hymn. A formidable riot ensued, and Spanish armed volunteers and the police fired on the people, who returned the fire. Many were wounded on both sides. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Sensible men of both parties regret the occurrence of the outbreak. More riots are expected to-day. The *Gaceta* to-day pnblishes the provisions of the new electoral law for Cuba and Porto Rico. Cuba will send 18 and Porto Rico 11 members to the Spanish Cortes. The *Diario* says that a riot was attempted, last night in the town of Rigla, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from small arms were fired against Fort Cabanas and Fort Nuevo Cuarto. The firing was kept up until 1 o'clock in the morning, but when the volunteers advanced they found no enemy. In the affair at the theater four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day, owing to the troubles of last night; but the excitement is now quieting and no further disturbances are apprehended.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—Most of the recent conflicts between citizens and soldiers in this city have taken place in the Jesus Maria ward. Yesterday afternoon those disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on the housetop fired upon the volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed. Late in the evening the house of Senor Aldama, a rich planter, who is suspected of aiding the revolutionists, was entered by police officers and a guard of volunteers, and searched for arms supposed to be hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. The Spaniards assert that this house was one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon.

At nine the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre Coffee-house and the Tacon Theater opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the street. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on outside, or on the upper floors of the building. The detachment of volunteers halted faced the Louvre and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal effect. Several Spanish gentlemen, government employees and officers of the army, were killed. Two German merchants, Messrs. Ruehling and Lappenberg, and many other persons were dangerously wounded. Samuel Conner, a well-known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed, near the Louvre, about the same time, by some armed men who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force. While the audience was leaving the Villanueva Theater, shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

6 P. M.—A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in this city was held to-day. Captain-General Dulce was present, and said he deplored the recent occurrences. It was resolved that all volunteers excepting those on guard, shall hereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of twelve guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers. Meantime until the arrival of additional regular troops from Spain, sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform patrol duty, and they are now patroling the streets outside the walls.

Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers. But the people are now greatly relieved; the feeling of security is growing stronger, and the sailors are well diciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duty to the satisfaction of all. The city is now (6 P. M.) perfectly quiet.

10 P. M.—All quarters of the city inside and outside of the walls are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquility.

The killing of Mr. Conner is the general theme of conversation, and is looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Feb. 12, 1869.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 12 cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 22 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, new, 1 00
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 1 00
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 50 per Sack, Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46

List of Letters remaining in Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Em. Boyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer, Miss M. A. Conrad, Mrs. Prudence Dillon, Miss Adda V. Douthit, Miss Rebecca S. Ellis, Miss Alla Hyre, Miss M. M. Kimble, Mrs. America Lester, Miss R. J. Long, Miss Margaret Mains, Mrs. Julia A. Myers, Miss Eliza Frock, Miss M. J. Right, Mrs. Emily E. Snyder, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Nathaniel Alspaugh, Elleatt & Lowry, Boston England, Christian Ernest, R. P. Fisher, A. Hanes, Elisha Harper, William Hinshaw, William Johnson, Harrison Krouse, J. J. & S. C. Lambeth, Capt. W. L. Lampkin, William Lomax, Edward Longwart, Emanuel Martin, Wm. Morriss, Gideon Nelson, C. E. Reich, Tyre W. Reynolds, Charles Roberts, Ernest Sanford, Andrew Sapinfield, Frank Shanun, Thomas Sprinkle, James M. Thomas. William Wiley.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of Holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Salk Level, in said county:—And there being in Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk.

Feb. 12, 17-1m.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.

Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.

MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Aiary; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. Lohman and T. B. Lash, at Bethania; J. W. Bitting, at Germanton; B. D. Bitting, at Rural Hall; Philip Barrow, at Sedge Garden; and Henry Shouse, L. J. Hine, N. McGee and Jno. H. Shore, at Old Town, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.

YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Laughenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo; Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON, } Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

TO LET!

10,000 Two Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1871.

10,000 Three Year Eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds, payable Jan. 1, 1872.

THE subscriber, as Financial Agent of Forsyth County, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of March, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd day of March, 1869, and will as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid.

I. G. LASH,
FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1869. 1 m.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

JUSTICES COURT.

A. G. Short vs Robert J. Harris. } Before J. M. Marshall. J. P.

It appearing to me, (the undersigned) that R. J. Harris, Defendant in this cause, is not a resident of this State; and it further appears by the complaint of the plaintiff filed before me, that the defendant above named is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account.

Therefore, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Salem *Press*, for four weeks, that the defendant, R. J. Harris, appear before me at Mount Airy, on the 27th day of Febuary 1869, to answer the complaint of A. G. Short for the non-payment of the sum of twelve dollars in specie, due by account. This January 30th 1869.

J. M. MARSHALL, J. P.,

FOR SALE.

A first class "Family Sewing Machine," For further information apply to Chas. H. McCoy at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.

Terms Moderate. 2t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of April next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist. with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

CHOICE GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.

Heaven our Home.

The Changed Cross, and other Poems.

Spurgeon's Gem's. Morning by Morning

Jay's Family Prayer's.

Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)

POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.

Basket of Flowers.

Forget Me Not. Parting Gift.

Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.

Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT.

POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,	Rollo Books,
Hillside Library,	Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories,	Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights,	Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables,	Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge,	Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia,	Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories,	Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.	

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NOVELS.

Forest Exiles,	Boy Tar,
The Young Yagers,	Young Voyagers,
Ran Away to Sea,	Odd People,
The Bush Boys,	Plant Hunters,
Desert Home,	Boy Hunters,
White Guantlet,	Bruin,
Headless Horseman,	Child Wife,
Lost Lenore,	Hunters Feast,
Scalp Hunters,	Tiger Hunters,
Afloat in the Forest,	Boy Slaves,
Book of Quadrupids,	Ocean Waifs.

OLIVER OPTIC'S BOOKS.

Outward Bound,	Shamrock and Thistle,
Red Cross,	Dikes and Ditches.

Gorrilla Hunter, Coral Island, Child life in Italy, Frank the Young Naturalist, Adventures of Baron Munchausen, Cast Aaway in the Cold, Calm Rock, Picture Poetry, Young Fur Traders, Swiss Family Robinson, Butterfly Hunters, What Makes Me Grow, Queer Little People, Grim's Goblins, Farming for Boys, Stories of Many Lands, Far and Near, My Pretty Gift Book, Frank or the Prairie, Red Letter Days, Royal Road to Spelling and Reading.

NEW BOOKS.

Thousand Miles Walk across South America, Trial, Mohun, Norwood, Godfrey's Fortunes, The Story of Kennett, Conquest of Florida, Ruby's Husband, Jargal, Woman's Kingdom, Found and Lost, Gordian Knot, Beauclercs Breakspeare, Too True, Foul Play, Smoking and Drinking.

VALENTINES

A VARIETY OF NEW STYLES AND DESIGNS OF VALENTINES.

At the BOOK-STORE.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

All the popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLENFELS'S HISTORY OF MEXICO.

Should be read by all.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.

In words of one sylable.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.

For sale at BLUM'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary. Cornell's

Grammars—Smith's Bullions and Murray's English Grammar.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos'-Davenport's and Tytler's Universal,

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary. Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak's, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader;
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.

CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.

ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.

COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment;
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.

David's Ink Powder.

Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,

Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES,

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.

A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers,

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales.

DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.

Humorous Sketches,

Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Jan. 15, 1868.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MULES AND A YOUNG BAY HORSE.

E. A. VOGLER.

Jan. 27, 1869. 3w.

N. W. N. C. R. R. Co.

SEC'Y AND TREAS'R'S OFFICE,
SALEM, N. C., JAN. 25, 1869.

THE fourth installment of ten per cent. upon the stock of the above named Railroad Company, will be due and payable on the 1st day of March next.

R. L. PATTERSON,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

15—5t.

HUMOROUS.

Angling for Dog.

"Brick" Pomeroy tells the following good "dorg" story;

Another time we were traveling on grounds we had no right to tramp over. The only excuse was like that of military necessity—it was better fishing although the farms where the trout had been preserved than in the open lots where all could fish.

The early morning we had risen at 3, ridden to [illegible], and struck the creek as the trout were ready for breakfast.—Looking carefully for a sheltered place to hitch our horses, we slyly crept on behind fences, etc., till we reached the part of the stream not generally fished. A farm house stood a quarter of a mile away. We saw the morning smoke curling lightly from a stovepipe; saw a man and two boys come out to do chores; saw women busy about the door, and a ferocious bull dog wandering about the yard.

If ever we fished close, it was then—not a whisper to disturb the birds or the owners of the land. We crawled through the grass and dodged behind clumps of alders, lifting large speckled beauties out of the water till our basket was full.

This was the time to have gone, but the trout were so large and bit so readily, that we could not withstand the temptation, so we decided to string and hide what we had, and take another basket full. So at it we went. No sooner would the hook touch the water than we had a trout. We forgot the house, the man, the boys and the dog.

Suddenly there was a rushing through an oat field as if a mad bull were coming! We looked toward the house, and saw the farmer and his two boys on a fence, the woman in the door, and the bull dog bounding towards us. We saw it all—we had been discovered. The well trained dog had been sent to hunt us out, and, as the matter appeared, it was safe to bet he was doing that thing right lively!

To outrun a dog was not to be thought of. There was no time to lose. He cleared a fence and came for us just as we reached a tree and, by great activity, took a front seat on a limb above his reach.

Here was a precious go! A vicious bull dog under the tree and a farmer and two big boys ready to move down upon our works. It was fight, foot-race or fangs!

The farmer yelled to his dog, "watch him, Tige!"

Tige proposed to do that little thing, and keeping his eyes on us, seated himself under the tree.

Then spoke this ugly farmer man, "Just hold on thar, stranger, till we get breakfast; then we'll come and see you! If you are in a hurry, however, you can go now!—Watch him, Tige!"

We surmised trouble—quite much, for twice had that bold man of bull dogs and agriculture elegantly walloped innocent troutists for being seen on his premises. His reputation as a peace man was not good, and there arose a large heart toward our throat!

Time is the essence of contracts, and the saving ordinance for those in trouble. We had a stout line in our pocket, and a large hook for rock bass, if we failed to take trout. And as good luck would have it, we had a nice sandwich and a piece of boiled corned beef, in our other pocket.

We called the dog pet names, but he was'nt on it! Then we tried to move down—when he'd move up. At last we trebled our bass line, fastened the great limerick to it, baited it with the corned beef, tied the end of the line to a limb, and angled for dog!

Tige was in appetite. He smelt of the beef; it was very nice. He swallowed it and sat still with his eyes on us for more than a minute, but with no friendly look beaming from his countenance. Not any! Then we pulled gently on the line—it was fast!—Tige yanked and pulled, but 'twas no use! The attention of the canine was diverted from us—his business being done by another line!

We quickly slid down the tree—coming near blistering our back doing it—seized our pole, and straitway went thence somewhat lively. We found our string of fish, and reached the buggy and a commanding spot in the road in time to see the sturdy yeoman move forth. We saw him and his consorts, male and female, move slowly, as if in no haste. We saw them look up the tree. We saw an anxious group engaged about the dog. We came quickly home, and kindly left the bass line and hook for the farmer.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c.

At the.....BOOK STORE.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS,

For sale at BLUM'S.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

TO FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY

THE GALAXY FOR 1869.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED BY ANY AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

1st.

The Great Fifty Thousand Dollar Serial, by

CHARLES READE,

Author of "Foul Play," "Griffith Gaunt," etc., will be commenced in the March number. Charles Reade now stands at the head of English writers of fiction.

2d.

A series of articles on

AMERICANISMS,

By RICHARD GRANT WHITE, author of "Words and their Uses," which have attracted such universal attention.

3d.

SUSAN FIELDING.

The new Story by Mrs. EDWARDS, author of "Archie Lovell" and "Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman," be commenced in the January number. Mrs. Edwards is probably the most brilliant living female novelist.

4th.

A series of critical papers, by an acute literary critic on LIVING AMERICAN AUTHORS.

5th.

Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, one of the greatest of living authorities on diseases of the mind and nervous system, will continue his articles on the nerves, and collateral subjects.

6th.

Mr. EUGENE BENSON, the brilliant essayist, will commence, in the January number, a series of character-studies of several of the leading journalists of New York.

7th.

A series of exceedingly valuable articles, on Food and its Adulteration, will be prepared under the most competent authority.

8th.

A series of popular Scientific articles, embodying the results of the latest investigations, will be written for THE GALAXY, by writers thoroughly competent in their different specialities.

9th.

In the department of Literature and Art, in THE GALAXY, reviews and criticisms will be published by the most competent critics—RICHARD GRANT WHITE, S. S. CONANT, EUGENE BENSON, and others.

10th.

The illustrations of THE GALAXY will be designed by the best American Artists. W. J. HENNESSY, WINSLOW HOMER, SOL. EYTINGE, and others.

The January number of THE GALAXY will contain articles by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Miss EDNA DEAN PROCTOR and A. OAKEY HALL.

We will secure for THE GALAXY the best literary and artistic talent, at whatever pecuniary cost.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS FOR THE GALAXY, in all parts of the country.

The price of THE GALAXY is $4 per year; 35 cts. per number. *Now is the time* to subscribe.

Address,
SHELDON & COMPANY,
498 AND 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-sidu,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS,

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building

Feb. 13, 1868. 1-25.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspondence, &c.

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop,** where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS,** and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.--Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Capital New Books.

"Brick" Pomeroy.

Two remarkable books just published by the great editor of *The La Crosse Democrat.*—The first, entitled **SENSE,** is a quiet home book, thoughtful and genial—the second, entitled **NONSENSE,** is a rich, comic book, full of stories and scrapes of the most laughable character. Both books are beautifully illustrated, and are having an immense sale wherever "Brick" Pomeroy and his wonderful paper is known. Price, $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

St. Elmo.

ONE of the best and most successful novels ever published. By Miss Augusta J. Evans. Price $2.00. Also new editions of this popular author's other novels, *Beaulah—Macaria.* Price $175.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The Art of Conversation,

WITH directions for Self-Culture. Teaching the art of conversing with ease and propriety, and setting forth the literary knowledge requisite to appear to advantage in good society. A book of real merit and intrinsic worth. Price $1.50.

For sale at the Bookstore.

The White Gauntlet.

ANOTHER dashing, brilliant, exciting, new illustrated novel of love and advanture, by Caytain Mayne Reid, author of those other splendid books—Scalp Hunters—Rifle Rangers—Tiger Hunter—Osceolo—War Trail—Hunter's Feast—White Chief—Quadroon—Wild Huntress—Wood Rangers—Wild Life—Maroon—Headless Horseman, etc. Price $1.75.

For sale at the Bookstore.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Bayard Taylor; Baker's Great Basin of the Nile; Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia; The buried Cities of Campania, Herculaneum and Pompeii; Thousand Miles walk accross South America. &c., &c.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM.....N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building

Feb. 20, 1868 26-

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building.* ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONIFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects, Improves the Hair, Cures Mange, and is invaluable for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYESTUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings.
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c., &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS,

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
Salem, N. C.

nov. 27-7

THE PSALMIST.
A POCKET EDITION.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS DREAM BOOKS.

THE People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM.

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS

The PRESS will also contain a pageor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet to the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having reference to morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

Terms CASH.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS, for sale CHEAP AT THE BOOK STORE.